NEW-JERSEY RAILEOAD—For PHILA-BELPHIA and the SOUTH and WEST, via JERSEY STT.—Mail and Express lines leave New-York at 3 and 11 5. m. and 4 and 6 p. m.; fare 33. Through Tokets sold for On-densati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &a; and through leaguage absched to Washington in 5 a. m. and \$ p. m. trains. J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent. Re baggare will be received for any train unless delivered and shooked aftern minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN.—

137 Read notices in The Tribune since Dec. 1, 1856, and the following from The Democratic Age, one of the highest authorshies in the country:

"In no country do women suffer so much from diseases pecular to their sex as in the United States. It was with a full hnowledge of these facts that the Grasfenberg Co., at No. 32 Park-row, New-York, opened their great establishment for treating these delicate and dangerous diseases. Dr. Joshua F. Briges is no constant attendance at the office, and he is deemed to be fully competent to discharge with ability all his delicate duties.

THE GRAFFENBERG COMPANY'S MARSHALU'S ETERINE CATHOLICON will certainly cure the complaints

UTERINE CATHOLICON, will certainly cure the complaints of women, termed Uterine. Price \$1.30 per bottle. Sold by all

On the receipt of \$6, five bottles sent by express, and charges

Paid to end of expanse route.

Address JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., Secretary Gracien-HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!!!erg Company, No. 32 Perk-row, N. Y.

For Diseases of the Bladder, Kidney, Gravel, Dropey, &c. PLMBOLD'S Extract of Bumu for Secret and Delicate HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Nervous and Deblitated

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Loss of Memory, Loss of Fewer, Dinness of Vision, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Serves and Universal Leavitnee of the muscular system. HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all distressing Allments —Obstructions, Irregularities, Excess in Married Life or Early Indiscretions, &c., and all Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and whether existing in male or females, from whatever cause they have originated, and ro matter of the sexual Organs, and HOW LONG STANDING.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu, price &1 per bottle, delivered to any address. Depot No. 52 South 10th-st., Philadelphia, Fa. A. B. & D. SANDS & Co., Wholesale and Retail Agents, No. 141 William-st., New-York. Sod by all Druggists.

Water Cure.

DR. E. J. LOWENTHAL'S WATER CURE and GYMNASIUM, No. 116 Bleecker-st., New-York.

Legal Notices.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of A TORSUM OF THE PROPERTY OF TH

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate n PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate
of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES LAWSON, late of the
Otty of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vonchers
thereof, to the subscriber, at the store of MARTIN & LAWSON,
No. 354 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the
statesenth day of February next.—Dated New-York, the eleventh
day of August, 1856.

HANNAH C. LAWSON,
aul2 lawsorth

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is bereby given to all persons having claims against THOMSON PRICE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of GEORGE J. PRICE. No. 184 East Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-third day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of October, 1808.

GEORGE J. PRICE, ELLIS L. PRICE, o21 law6mTh

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SYLVENUS WARREN, late of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, deceased, to present the same with vonchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of William J. HOPPIN, No. 61 Pine et., in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of June next.—Bated, New-York, the 15th day of December, 1858.

d66 lawforth ELIZABETH WARREN, Administratriz.

IN CHANCERY, NEW-JERSEY.-JOSHUA

YEW-YORK SUPREME COURT-City and County of New York.—MORITZ VOLLSACK against LEOPOLD TEPPER.—Summons for money demand on contract (Com. not Ser.)—To the above-named Defendant: You are bereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and and County of New York, at the City Hall in the City of New York, on the twenty-second day of December, 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office. No. 69 Wallst., in taid city, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of mech service; and if you fall to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand clark, with interest from the twentieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, at the rate of six per cent per annum, beside the costs of this action—Dated New York, December 22, 1858.

CULDEFEME COUNT—COUNTY OF ERIE.—

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF ERIE.— PHOESE ANN HOWLAND, Plaintif, agt. FREDERICK BOWLAND, Defendant.—To the Defendant: You are hereby sammoned to answer the complaint in this action, which will be slied in the office of the Clerk of the County of Eric, and serve a copy of your answer on me at Gowanda, Cataraugus County, Rew-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of service, and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforeatd, the niabuful will take indement against you for the sive of the day of service, and if you hall to answer the Compares as aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the som of fifteen hundred dollars, beside the costs of this action. And you will also take notice that the sums and complaint in this action were filed in the office of the Clerk of Eric County, on the 2d day of December, A. D. 1856.

C. C. TORRANCE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

d9 law6wTh Gowanda, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.

d9 law6wTh

THE ONLY ARTICLE

UNRIVALED IN MARKET,
WITH IMMENSE
HOME ANE EUROPEAN
DEMAND.

The reason why, is that by Nature's own process it restores
natural color and permanently after the hair becomes gray; supplies the natural fluids, and thus makes it grow on hald heads,
resnoves all daudruf, inching, not heat from the scalp and heads,
and tones up the nervea, and thus cures all nervous headache,
and may be relied upout coure all diseases of the scalp and hair;
is will stop and keep it from falling off; makes it no!t, plosy,
headthy and beautiful, and if used by the young two or three
times a work, it will never fall or become gray; theu, reader,
read the following and judge for yourselves:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1858.

MESSES. O. J. WOOD & Co.

GRATLEMEN: Having beard a good deal about Professor
Wood's Hair Restorative, and my hair being quite gray, I made
up my mind to lay saide the prejudices which I, in common with
a great many private, had against all manner of patent medichies, and a short time ago I commenced using your article, to

chies, and a short time ago I commenced using your article, to test it for myself.

The result has been so very satisfactory that I am very glad I. The result has been so very satisfactory that I am very glad I did so, and in justice to you, as well as for the encouragement of others who may be as gray as I wan, but who having my pre-justice wishout my reasons for senting it aside, are unwilling to give your Restorative a trial till they have further proof, and the best proof being occular demonstration, I write you this letter, which you may show to any such, and also direct them to me for further proof, who am in and out of N. Y. Wire Rasing Establishment every day.

which you may another proof, who am in and out of N. Y. Wire kaking for further proof, who am in and out of N. Y. Wire kaking for further proof, who am in and out of N. Y. Wire kaking for further properties of the post of

The restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz. Large, medium and small; the small holds half a pixt, and retails for the per bottle; the medium holds as I sant twenty per cost more in proportion than the small, retails for \$2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, 60 per cent more in proportion, and retails for \$5 a bottle.

hoise a quart,

D. J. WOOD & Co., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment), and No. He Market-st., St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

ANOTHER LOT OF MISSOURI NEGROES TAKEN SOUTH—THE COMMERCE INCREASING.—We have no intention of concealing our satisfaction at the rapidly increasing importance of the commerce in blacks between Missouri and the South. There is no true tween Missouri and the South. There is no true friend of the State who will not be gratified by the fact that the slaves of Missouri are rapidly finding pur-chasers who take them out of the State, and leave in their stead thousands of good dollars, enabling their former owners to pay for the labor of white men in tilling the ground and raising the rich crops which our farms are capable of producing under labor intelligently directed. The South is deing a good work for Missouri. We have to record the departure of another lot of pegross from South is doing a good work for Missouri. We have to record the departure of another lot of pegroes from our midst. The steamer E. M. Ryland, which arrived on Tuesday night from the Missouri, brought 29 adults and children, male and female. They were the property of Tom Smith, esq., of Independence, and bought at an average of \$1,000 a head, as a speculation by M. Guria average of \$1,000 a head, as a speculation by M. Guria average of \$1,000 a head, as a speculation in the form of the same of t tion, by Mr. Gwin of Vicksburg, Miss. Mr. Gwin says that six or seven of these are among the finest ne-across he ever saw, and cost him \$1,200 cach. Joi. Louis Democrat, etc.

New York Daily Tribune

GOVERNOR WISNER'S MESSAGE.

The Governor of Michigan, according to a custom prevalent in the West, and not wholly unknown in the East, commences his message with a flourish of trumpets over the extent, fertility, mineral resources and railroads of the State. Of the latter, 650 miles are in operation and 1,100 miles are in progress-rather slow progress, we take it, just now. These roads have land grants amounting to upward of 2,000,000 of acres, but it will take at least \$30,000,000 to build them.

The debt of the State-that is, the recognized debtamounts, exclusively of trust funds, to \$2,337,639. The trust debt principally arises from the sale of lands devoted to the purposes of education, the proceeds of which are paid into the Treasury for the benefit of the school fund, the State paying the interest thereon. This money, the Governor thinks, is safer in the hands of the State than elsewhere; and he favors the policy hitherto pursued of appropriating those funds, as they come in, to the payment of the other indebtedness of the State. The provision in the Constitution which required the Legislature to provide a sinking fund of at least \$20,000 a year, to commence in 1852, and to be applied, with the interest, to the extinguishment of the State debt, other than the trust debt, has never been complied with. Of the outstanding debt, \$40,000 falls due in January, 1860, and \$2,000,000 and upward in January, 1863, for which provision must be made, if the Legislature wishes to save the honor of the State-already a little involved, it might have been

added, by former repudiations.

The Governor complains of the rapid increase of crime, as evinced by the increase of State Prison convicts far outrunning the increase of population, and that, too, notwithstanding a severity of punishment greater than that imposed by the laws of New-Yorkthe death penalty only excepted. The number of convicts has risen from 110 in 1847 to 473 in 1858, of whom 34 are prisoners for life-24 of them for willful murder. crease of crime threatens to more than fill the State Prison. In three years more, at this rate, there will be no room left, even though the unfinished portion of the prison be completed in the interval; for which additional appropriations are required. The Michigan mechanics complain, it seems, as their breth-ren in other States do, of competition on the part of the convicts. It seems that this feeling has so far prevailed that the Constitution of Michigan contains a clause forbidding convicts to be taught any manufacture, except of those articles "of which the chief sup-' ply is imported from other States"-a most vague provision, of the alleged violation of which, as might be expected, loud complaints are made. The Governor thinks these complaints should be looked into. The House of Correction, established in 1855 for juvenile offenders, is highly approved, and the Governor re commends an appropriation for its enlargement. He also strongly urges additional appropriations for the two State Asylumns in progress—one at Flint for the deaf and dumb and blind; the other at Kalamazoo for

The State establishments for education consist of the University at Ann Arbor, the Normal School at Ypsilanti, the Agricultural College, and the Com Schools, in which were taught last year 173,559 children, at an expense of \$443,113. The Governor urges that the schools should be made entirely free, and he insists that females as well as males ought to share the benefits of the University. The Superintendent of Schools needs t. deputy. The Agricultural College is crowded with pupils, and the example set by Michigan in founding this institution has been imitated in several

other States. The Governor complains that for twenty years the tide of emigration has swept past Michigan, leaving the larger part of her territory still a wilderness, though the population amounts to near 800,000, and the valuation to \$137,000,000. He suggests the appointment of an Emigrant Agent, as a means of drawing immigrants to the State, and also the completion of the geological survey left unfinished by the death of Dr. Houghton.

With respect to the swamp lands, to the extent of 600,000, ceded to the State by the General Government, the Governor contends that by the terms of the grant and the acceptance, the State is bound to ap-propriate the proceeds of these lands to their drainage and reclamation, "so far as is necessary for that pur-'pose," and he recommends the reservation of all money received for sales to be applied to the same purpose; also the disposal of them in small pieces of orty acres to actual settlers, on condition of drainage,

five years' occupancy to be necessary to a title. The pay of the Circuit Judges is \$1,500, an amount fixed by the Constitution, but, as the Governor thinks, too small. He recommends an allowance for traveling expenses, which he thinks would not conflict with the estriction of the Constitution. On the other hand, the Probate Judges, being paid by fees, get too much, and the Governor recommends the substitution of salaries.

The militia needs reorganizing. The independent company system, or the division of the militis into enrolled and active, is favored by the Governor. Estimates and plans have been made in compliance with an act of the last session for a new capital, which is much needed, and the Governor reccommends getting ready to commence it.

For this and other public works a State tax of mill and a quarter will be necessary, as the regular revenue is only sufficient to meet the ordinary expences and the interest on the State debt. The Gover our recommends that the State tax be assessed by itself, instead of being mixed up as it now is with the county and town taxes. Economy is to be adhered to, but parsimony is not economy, and the public wants

must be provided for. The inhabitants of Gratiot and Isabella, some 5,000 in number, who have settled there within three years past, are in a starving condition, owing to failure of crops, and the Governor recommends them to the bounty of the Legislature.

Gov. Wisner does not approve of the present system of biennial sessions. A new State requires more legislation than an old one. There is no economy in hasty legislation. He would prefer an annual session of sixty days to the present system of a forty days' seesion biennially. He recommends, also, a law for the registration of voters. The Legislature will have all they can do, so the Governor thinks, within the forty days to which the session is limited by the Constitu tion, to complete the necessary business of the State, without spending any time in party contentiors.

THE FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT AT CHESTER, ORANGE COUNTY .- A correspondent sends us the following details of the accident briefly ment oned in our

paper on Tuesday merning: On the evening of Jan. 10, Vincent Arnold and "On the evening of Jan. 10, Vincent Arnold and John Miller, as they were proceeding from the platform of this station to cross the track of the then westwardbound night express, to get on board the passenger car of the milk train, hearing no signal of approaching danger—no whistle having been blown by the engineer of the night express within half a mile of the station, as is required by rule—and mistakenly stributing the cause of the noise of the coming cars to the locomotive of the milk train, which was then backing upon the switch, were, without a moment's warning, struck by the engine of the night express, and instantly hurried into eternity. Miller was caught in the side by the pilot of the engine, and thrown violently upon the platform, against the baggage truck, which fractured his skull. He lived but a few moments, and was insensible. Arnold, it is supposed. which fractured his skull. He lived but a few moments, and was insensible. Arnold, it is supposed, must have got fast in the driving-wheel of the locomotive, as he was literally torn to pieces—part of his body being found in one place, his heart and lungs frozen fast to the iron rail in another place, and the rest of his mangled frame scattered for a quarter of a mile. Arnold leaves a wife and two children, who were dependent upon him for support. It is not known, as yet, whether Miller has left a family or not. He formerly worked at the shoemakers trade at Belvale, in Orange County, although not brought up there. It iormerly worked at the shoemakers' trade at Belvale, in Orange County, although not brought up there. It is supposed, from a hymn-book found upon his person, that he once resided at Colden Dale, Dutchess County. A lady barely made her escape from their horrible fate, by the presence of mind of some one who dragged her back upon the platform as she was about crossing the track in front of the advancing express to get hour the milk train." press to get upon the milk train."

MRS. KEMBLE'S READINGS-OTHELLO.

If one is content to accept general effects without looking after specific causes; if the effect of a reading on a miscellaneous audience is shown by their atten-tion and applause, and this effect is to be taken as proof of the reader's skill, independently of a careful inquiry into the nature of that skill-then, certainly, Mrs. Kemble may claim a high rank among dramatic readers. Her advertisements attract and draw together large numbers of our citizens, and they listen attestively and applaud considerably.

Were we called on to say why they listen and appland, we might escape a more ungallant answer by conjecturing that they are not very familiar with Shakespeace, and that they never heard the works of the great poet better read. Many people are now living who have seen Edmund Kean on the stage, and many more who have seen Macready; but a large portion of any one of Mrs. Kemble's audiences have seen Leither, and they are Lecessarily ignorant of the the capabilities of Shakespeare's characters, as developed by those great masters of the histricaic art. The Lear, Hamlet, Macbeth, Othello, Iago, Shylock, of those actors have now become mere matters of tradition, living only in the memory of persons who are old erough to have seen and heard them understandingly; and the play-goers or reading-goers of the present day cannot comprehend standards of comparison entirely beyond their observation and experience, and cannot be expected to be influenced by them.

Yet, independently of the practical illustrations of great actors, intelligent people can, by their own study, gain some insight into Shakespeare's wonderful creations-wonderful because, and only so far as, they are transcripts from nature; and if such students will take with them to the theater or the reading-room a little independent reflection-just enough to resist the pressure of a fashionable furore—they will not go very wide of the mark in discriminating between the natural and the artificial, the theatrical and the true, in the representation of Sbakespeare's plays. A person of ordinary intelligence has but to think twice to decide

whether, for instance,
"Now is the Winter of our discontent" is attered with the accent of a human being, or of rapting ac or. And this test is applicable to the entire range of the drams, whether read or acted. Every man can judge for himself, if he will. But Sheridan says, in the " Critic," that " the number of " those who undergo the fatigue of judging for themselves is very small indeed."

Othello is eminently adapted to the single reader; because its dramatic construction is simple, its individualities are clearly defined, and its specialities of passion are of a class the most easily sustained and developed. Simplicity marks every feature of this magnificent tragedy. Othello, Iago, Cassio, Roderigo, Desdemona and Emilia are all people whom we know; people not separated from us by any artificial distinctions, and whose entire action might happen at the present day, excepting, chiefly, the incident of the husband's taking the law into his own hands with impunity; and, indeed, censidering the course of criminal justice in New-York, even that exception might easily be overruled. Othello is, substantially, a domestic tragedy; and even on the stage it gains little or nothing by those scenic accessories that are so indispensable to other plays. Of course, then, Othello specially requires to be read naturally, simply, colloquially; and it will always suffer beyond almost any other tragedy, in the hands of a mouthing artist.

This mouthing is Mrs. Kemble's greatest, because i is her all-pervading, fault. She seems to be incapable of reading anything unaffectedly. As a rule, this defect prolongs her utterance of words to a painful extent; but occasionally she reverses the system, and mouths rapidly, in a way that is a relief to the ear, but of not much service to the sense of her author.

The instances of her prolonged style are innumerable. Even in simple, narrative passages, we have:

"My ser vi-ces a which a I have done a the seign-lo-ry," etc. -not only occupying twice the requisite and proper time in delivery, but uttered in a sepulchral tone, for reasons best known to Mrs. Kemble. In the same style, we have:

"And this, and this, the greatest discords be
That—s-e'er-a-our-a-hea-ris shall—a-make."

How-a-comes it-a-Mi-chael-a-you-a-are—thu
a-for-got !"

a-forgot?"

"I'-a-not-a-to make-a-me-a-jealous," kc.

"I'-a-l-a-do-a-pro-ove-a-ber-ha-g-g-ard."

"O-o-o-Des-de-mo-ona-a-waa-y-y."

"O-o-o- per-ju-u-red wo-man."

Where ree sho-o-u-u-ld O-o-thel-l-lo go !" nd so forth, and so forth. These instances, as we have intimated, may be cited to an indefinite extent

At other times, Mrs. Kemble, perhaps to make a reasenable average of speed, goes on entirely too fast:

"Poor and content is rich and rich enough But riches fineless is as poor so Winter," &c.

"First I must tell thee this Desdemona is directly in love with him."

" A liberal band hot hot and moist." [

But that I did proceed upon just grounds. To this extremity thy husband knew it al

We omit the punctuation in these cases because Mrs. Mis. Kemble has strange notions about the pronun-

cistion of many wor is: it may be English, but if so, it s of the provincial kind: soul, boarded, dote, more, sword, home, old, and so on, become sol, borded, dot, mor, sord, hom, clid, and so on. That is, Ma. Kemble has no use for a long o in combinantion with other letters; yet she makes up for it in the interjections. single O. And other words there are, if we could but recall them-such as buboon for baboon, theself for thyself, chammberers for chamberers, &c. Beside his, she often puts her emphasis on the wrong word:

"In personal suit to make me his lieutenant,"
"The goodness of the night upon you, friends."

Upon some present business of the State To bring me to him."

And oft my jealousy shapes faults that are not."

The several emphatic words are, in their order, "night," "him," "jealousy," "thou," and And, although such errors may not be of capital importance, they indicate a want of study, or appreciation of the text, not to be expected in an artist

Mrs. Kemble's pretensions. Mrs. Kemble deals too much in whispers, as in the 'Dead ?" of the Duke, "If it were now to die," of Otheilo: and in many other cases where a whisper is absurd, it is nevertheless, introduced with marked

deliberation and complacency. The address to the Senate was anything but an "unvarnished tale," and by no means becoming the simplicity of Othello's character. It had, besides, all faults of a speech "learned by heart," which

never seems to come from the heart, and never goes to the heart. There was no fitness in the Duke's com-"I think this tale would win my daughter too." It would have won nobody's daughter. We were par-

address, of referring to Desdamona Where Othello speaks of himself, her tone was made mascaline; but when he charges to: Would Desdemons seriously incline," &c.,

ticularly anneyed at Mrs Kemble's manner, in this

the "valiant Moor" was made to tune his voice down

to a feminine softness, quite too pretty for the occasion But these declensions of voice were fully stoned for in the stormy passages in which actors take such delight: I found not Cardo's kisses on her lips."

If thou dost slander her and torture me, Never pray more," &c. "Her name, that was as fresh as Dian's visage."

These, and a host of similar instances were roared at in a way that exhibited Mrs. Kemble's vocal powers to the best possible advantage; but, alas for the intellectual qualities that permitted such an exhi-

we think it entirely too fice; it is the affacted softness and pretiress of a school-girl.

Othello's "Farewell, content," &c.; "Had it pleased "heaven to try me with affliction," &c.; and his closing speech, "Soft, you; a word or two before you go,"

bition. As for the Desdemons-voice of Mrs. Kemble,

the speaker seems to think that sound is the counter part of feeling-and that the more noise he makes the deeper will be the impression produced. The theory of the thing is, that the speaker is overcome and overwhelmed with grief; but the fact is, that the speaker overcomes and overwhelms grief; he grinds it and rolls and pulverises it under his tongue, till it becomes a ort of Anglo-Italian recitative, unlike anything on the

earth or under it. In the closing scene, where explanations are made, Othello confesses that he and Iago conspired against the life of Carsio:

Cas.—Dear general, I never gave you cause.
Oth.—I do believe it, and I ask your pardon," etc.

This response of Othello is a straight-forward, manly onching spolegy, and there can be but one right way of pronouncing it. But Mrs. Kemble hesitates, boggles, looks sheepish, and, with the air of a bashful -be-lieve-ve-it and I-s-sak-vour-pardon."

We think the manner of the petition would fully jus-

ify Cassio in refusing it.

Speaking generally, we will not say that Mrs. Kemle fails to apprehend the character of Othello, because all his characteristics are on the surface, and they can hardly be misapprehend. But she fails entirely in representing the character to an audience. As for lego, she does not understand him at all His subtlety and bypocrisy escape equally her observation and delineation. She makes him a fat, facetious fellow, fond of a joke for the sake of a joke. But this is not lago. He is cynical, not facetious. He has no desire to make people laugh. He would much rather wound his friends-if he had anywith a snear, than amuse them with a jest. On the contrary, Mrs. Kemble makes all the fun she can with lago's flings. She gives them with the air of a professed jester, and looks around to see who takes them. When she says to Othello, in the third act,

"She did deceive her father, marrying you; And when she seemed to shake and fear your looks She loved them most;"—

Mrs. Kemble assumes the air of a boon companion bantering his associate, instead of the quiet, persuasive, insinuating tone of a subordinate trying to deceive his master. And again, in the same scene,

" I think this hath a little dashed your spirits," as even beyond bantering: it was literally quizzical; whereas it should have been a solicitous, sympathizing omment on Othello's obvious distress, and yet uttered half doubtingly, as if with a delicate regard to Othello's feelings, that partly failed to see the obvious distress. We cite these instances as specimens only, and withhold many others.

In conclusion of our strictures on Mrs. Kemble's tyle, we will add only this; we wish the lady could e "as others see" the stare that she introduces so often. The eyes and mouth are opened very wide, the head is thrown forward, a pause ensues, and-everybody anxiously waits to know what is coming. The sequel is sometimes something, and sometimes nothing; but it is seldem anything "to the purpose." That stare, to parody Emilia's account of jealousy,

"Is a monster Begot upon the stage, born on the stage;" nd we heartily wish it might never get off the stage. In "Othello," as in "Macbeth" and elsewhere, Mrs. Kemble follows the greater part of Hanmer's improvements" of the text. It happens, however, that Sir Thomas did not make quite so many of these charges in "Othello" as in some other plays, and, of those he did make, none are quite so absurd as those we pointed out in "Macbeth." We thank Mrs. Kemble for repudiating his amendment of "divinity of hell," at the close of the second act; and we could paidon her, and any reader or actor, who would venture to correct Shakespeare's own grammar in the

third act, where Iago says:

"There are a kind of men, so loose of soul
That in their sleep will matter their affairs:
One of this kind is Casio," ke.

This is one of the strange errors of our own day; everybody falls into it, in conversation and in print and we would like to see it brought to an end. Mrs. Kemble-accidentally, we presume-transposed

the words of the line,
"This, only, is the witchcraft I have used.
Here comes the lady; let her witness it."

"This is the only witchersft," &c.

The difference is not very important; but Shake-speare's arrangement is the best, because the two words, "only" and "witcheraft," being both emphatic, the emphasis can be better marked when they are separated.

The audience on Tuesday evening was large and quiet; but there was very little applause. We are quite sure Mrs. Kemble would succeed far better by bandoning her stage conventionalities; and we cannot but regret that her fine natural qualities should be so perverted by her professional education.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

The President of the United States has sent to Mr. John Gill, master mariner, of Plymouth, Eng., a handsome medal, in remembrance of his praiseworthy con duct in April, 1854, in rescuing some of the passen-gers of the dismasted ship Black Hawk, of New-York.

THE GREAT KASTERS.

The foreign correspondent of The Evening State of Maine, writing under date of December 14, says:

The Directors of this ship admit all persons free board of her until the 18th ult.; then no admittance allowed, as they intend commencing getting her SCHOONER WORCESTER.

he second mate of the schooner Worcester, before reported lost, makes the following statement: Saturday, Dec. 11—This day came on a strong gale from N. E., with squalls. At 6 p. m. took in the mainsail and run her under two reef foresail and head of jib, judging ourselves to be about 45 miles to the eastward of the Hole in the Wall. At midnight the schooner struck on a coral reef outside of Laynard's Cay. The captain ordered us to cut away the mainmast; we commenced cutting away the lanyards, but the sea broke in so heavily that we were compelled to flee to the rigging for safety. About 2 o'clock the sea washed the captain overboard; the schooner then commenced breaking up very fast. The mate, with the rest of us, then went out on the jibboom, where we staid until about 18 o'clock, when one of the men left and swam to the shore on a plank. The mate then left, but was drowned in the surf. Shortly after two more of the men left, and got on shore safely; then the cook left; but not being able to swim myself, I stopped on the

drowned in the surf. Shortly after two more of the men left, and got on shore safely; then the cook left; but not being able to swim myself, I stopped on the jibboom, and was rescued about 10 o'clock that night by Capt. Bethel and three men of the wrecking schooner Ransom, who came to my relief at the risk of their lives, and took me on board of their vessel, after being 22 hours on the jibboom. I then requested Capt. Bethel to bury the captain and mate. Lat. of obs. 37, lon. 75-35. The Worcester was a good vessel of 170 tune, built in Bristol, R. I., in 1847, valued at about \$8,000, having been thoroughly repaired a short time since.

THE PHILADELPHIA SAVY YAED.

The Secretary of the Navy has been memorialized by some nine theusand merchants and others of Philadelphia Navy Yard, which is set forth to be wholly inadequate to the wants of the business required at the Yard, there being no log or timber ponds as at other yards—property at some distance having to be hited for the purpose. The river front is insufficient to moor more than two ships abreast of each other. The memorial also enumerated the advantages of the location of the Yard for the construction of ships, the manufacture of engines for steamers, and the casting of capton. Its proximity to the iron, coal and timber regions of the State, its security from hostile forces, the skill of the workmen and mechanics, all point to it as a desirable place for a large naval station. The Commodere of the Yard is Frederick Engle, lately commanding the frigate Wabsah. He strongly advocate the enlargement, and the measure is likely to secur the favorable attention of the Department.

Winans's New Stranship.

The Baltimore Sun of the Ilth inst., says:

"A day or two since the Measur. Winans, for the

WINASS'S NEW STEAMSHIP.

The Baltimore Sun of the lith irst., says:
"A day or two since the Mesirs. Winans, for the first time, put in motion the machinery of their new and novel iron steamer, lying at their yard, Ferry Bar, South Baltimore. The immediate object was to smooth the machinery and bring the rubbing portion into proper working condition before trying the action of the vessel through the water. A hawser was taken aft to a secure fastening astern, and the steam applied. Aithough the propelling-wheel ran at times from 80 to 50 revolutions per minute, no careening or oscillating of the vessel was produced by its action, or the vibratory motion of the machinery. The water was thrown ofen hear on the stage-in the declaration of which

Term. Demining			100 144	
Vairhavez 45	***	1	16,144	
Westport 15	2	4.0	4,233	
Dertmouth 10		44	2,807	
Mattapoisett	5	1	3,634	
Mippical	1	5	686	
Wareham 1			374	
		100		
Dist. of New Bedford 465		7	135,841	
New-London		10	16,755	
Nantucket		10	11,037	
Nantuc Letters			5,956	
Sag Harber 16			5,696	
Edgartown 16	**	2	4.851	
Warren 15	12	22	3,099	
Provincetown 5		20		
Mystic 6		1	2,040	
Greenport 4	**	149	1,657	
Cold Spring 4	**		1,606	
Stopington 4		10	1,354	
Falmouth 3		24	1,106	
Newport 5			906	
Orleans 1	- 4	1	638	
Heveriev 2	1	100	895	
New Haven 1		- 22	567	
Nem-Hrasen	***	- 577	430	
Tall River 2	**		429	
Holmes Hole 1		100	215	
Salem 1	8.5	**		
Sandwich 1		2.0	165	
-	-	-		
Total, Jan. 1, 1859 561	19	45	195,415	
Showing a diminution	of 26 ships	and bar	ks, and 4	

schooners; an addition of one brig, and a diminution

Of the above is owned in the States of
 Massachusetts
 465

 Connecticut
 54

 New-York
 24

 Rhode Island
 18
 195,115 The number of vessels and amount of tunnage em-

ployed in the whale fishery, since 1844 have been as



PERSONAL.

-The Paris correspondent of The Boston Traveler writes from Paris, Dec. 28, of the death of several

eminent Frenchmen:
"I regret to record the untimely death of one of the eminent Frenchmen:

"I regret to record the untimely death of one of the most promising young literary men of France. I mean M. Rigault. He, M. Provost-Paredol, M. Taine, and M. Edmond About, were the most promising men of letters now rising to succeeds the present generation. He was working in his study last Thursday, in perfect health, when all at once he found his memory gone. Physicians wers summoned. They recommended a little rest and country air. He went to Evreux; became rapidly worse, and sank Tuesday. He retained his conscionances to the last, and died with all the resignation and all the hopes of the Christian. He was only 38 years old. You may remember a similar melancholy case in Boston, some years ago: Mr. Gallison, who fell a victim to his ambition and over-prolonged study. He was Mr. Charles Summer's predecessor as reporter of the decisions delivered in the United States District Court. The medical profession have lost M. Berard, a Professor in the Medical School here. He was a physiologist of great scientific attainments, although he never abone as a discoverer. Prince Jerome is said to be gradually sinking into the grave. Dr. Rayer and two other physicians visit him daily.

—A desperate pen and ink war is raging between

-A desperate pen and ink war is raging between Alphonse Karr, at Nice, and Madame de Solmes, daughter of the Embassador at Athens, who edits a journal at Aix les Bains, in Savoy. The quarrel fills the paper of Figaro, and is of a rudely personal cha-

-We learn by private letter from Sevastopol, dated the 5th ult., that the Hon. Thomas H. Seymour of Connecticut, for the last four years United States Minister at St. Petersburg, was then in Sevastopol, having recently made a tour through the Caucasus. He intends to travel in Italy and France, and will return home in May next.

—Prof. Peck, one of the indicted Oberlin (Ohio

fugitive slave rescuers, writes to The Cleveland Herald that the prosecution has granted a struck Jury for the trial of the indicted, and adds that this unexpected liberality seems to give a promise that the prosecu-tion will conduct the trial with fairness, and that the defendants will be permitted to enjoy the ordinary privileges of parties charged with breach of laws. He says that the parties are " willing," not anxious, to be tried, and that as they have no especial appetite for either jail fare or fines, it would be agreeable to all of them if District-Atorney Belden should enter without delay a " noll pros." against their indictments

-Mr. Lequesne, the sculptor, has executed in marble a very fine bust of Mr. Morphy, which has been laced alongside of those of Labourdonnage and Philifor at the Chees Club over the Cafe de la Regence. Small duplicates of this are on sale about town.

-Gen. Quitman attributed the cause of his decline, up to the last moment of his life, to poison, administered to him in the shape of arsenic while a resident of the National Hotel, Washington. He used to assert that it was mixed with the sugar, and substantiated this by the fact that during the entire term of the malady, which afterward assumed the name of the hotel, no person was taken ill who refrained from the use of that article.

-Floridians will take interest in the fact that Old Sam Jones is dead, and that Tiger-Tail has been appointed Chief in his stead. The latter expresses a desire to remain in Florida, and is willing to comply with anything the Government may require of him but asserts that, unless compelled, he will not go

-A delegation of Israelites from Philadelphia has arrived in Washington, to wait on the President with a memorial from their co religionists in relation to the Mortara case. The Rev. Isaac Leeser is the principal

-During the first game between Morphy and Auerssen, The Times correspondent says:

"Anderssen moved much more rapidly than his adversary. Not a word was spoken by either player furing the whole seven hours. No demonstrations or alse moves were made by either party to indicate to false moves were made by either party to indicate to the other his plans. There seemed to be more originality, more genius, more of the imprécu in Mr. Morphy's moves, and more of study and experience in those of M. Anderssen. The two men are evidently more nearly matched than they ever were before. On Tuesday the game recommenced at 12 o'clock, and at the close was a draw. On Wednesday Mr. Morphybeat M. Anderssen two games in rapid succession, the first one in a few moves. The young giant is getting roused up.

roused up. '
-Dr. Pusey has been married to Miss Sellon, better known as "Lydia ye Superior."

-A monument, to cost \$2,000, is to be erected over the remains of ex-Gov. Peters of Connecticut.

-The editor of The Courier and Enquirer, in meas-

The editor of The Courier and Enquirer, in measuring Buchanan's fall, says:

"We might, if we indulged in such a propensity, give day and date for transactions, facts, interviews, visits, dinners, conversations and intercourse between the President and the editor of The Herald and a member of his family, which would afford as pretty a meas of scandal as could be desired; and leave no doubt on the minds of our readers in regard to the present intimate personal relations between the President of the United States and the man who two years since he denounced as 'a hyean tearing open the grave of the long-buried dead," and called upon his friends to cut off his ears.

-A negro by the name of Jack, died in the Poor Hones at Redfield, Ct. a few days ago. Jack was stolen from the coast of Africa, and was for many years a slave of Col. Dibble, of Danbury. On referring to the oldest inhabitants, it is believed that Jack, at the time of his decease, must have been 135 years old.

-The will of the implacable Thorndike came up before Judge Ames in Boston for Probate on Friday, the Hons, Rufus Choate and B. R. Cartis for the contestants, and John L. English for the will. Leut. Marin was in Court during the proceedings. The case

came up on the petition of the counsel for the will going into Probate, which, being objected to, an atournment was made. The ground set up by the contestant is monomania.

-Mr. Allen, the Clerk of the Senate, in a letter to The Rochester Democrat, says that he remembers but "one person in the last three years who failed to "draw the full amount" of stationery allowed by the

laws. The exception was Lieut.-Gov. Selden. A new perfume has been discovered by the editor of The Washington States. He says that at a recent ball "Gen. J.—, a Senstor, and the very exerce of gallendry," was present. An exchange proposes that it be called bouquet de puffball.

-Tie Inspectors of State Prisons have appo the Hon. Thomas Kirkpatrick of Albany to the office

of Agent and Warden of the Auburn Prison, in place of Col. Levi Lewis, resigned.

—Capt. A. K. Long, U. S. N., of Carliele, Pa., was bonored with a screnade when the news of his " restoration" reached there. The Volunteer says: "The

people-even our Opposition presses-join in praising the President for this act." -The statue of Webster, by Powers, is to be placed in the vestibule of the new United States Court-House, Boston, Trement street. A correspondence has taken place between Mr. Everett, in behalf of the Commitice of Subscribers to the statue, and the Secretary of the Interior, and the latter has given orders to the

difice. -Washington Irving is expected to be present at the celebration of the birth of Franklin by the New-York Typographical Society, on the 17th instant, at

architect having charge of the alterations in the Tem-

ple to make arrangements for its reception in that

-It is said that J. Bachanan Henry, Private Secretary to the President, contemplates resigning his posi-tion at the close of this session, and taking to wife the daughter of a wealthy Washington gentleman, and settling in New-York to practice law. -Taglioni is about to open a dancing school, give

essons at ten francs an hour to Paris ladies, and three france for the same time to ballet girls. She is said to be poor, in spite of her palaces and her title of countess, and is forced to return again to pirouettes for a liveli-

-Jeppy Lind, Cruvelli, Artot and Frezzolini are all to sing together at a charitable concert at the Crystal Palace in Paris. Seven thousand performers will take part in this monster concert.

— Queen Victoria akates. We subjoin, as of some

interest to the sex, the annexed description of a pair of skates just completed for Queen Vistoria:

'In lieu of straps across the instep, each skate is provided with a patent-leather boot. These boots are firmly attached by a strip of plated sliver to the clogs, which are of satin wood, highly polished. The skate irons terminate in front in the appropriate and graceful form of a swan, and both sides are elegantly chased. The cup that forms the receptacles for the heels is silver-plated, and chased with the design of a rose, shamrock and thistle. The same design is embroidered in white silk upon the black patent leather, to which it forms a pleasing contrast. The size gracefully corresponds to the small foot of her Majesty, and when mounted on them, its said she looks elegantly."

The Paris correspondent of The Roston Traveler. interest to the sex, the annexed description of a pair of

-The Paris correspondent of The Boston Traveler furnishes, in his last letter, the following in regard to a

furnishes, in his last letter, the following in regard to a late visit of the venerable Lord Brougham to Paris:

"Lord Brougham is at present in Paris. The venerable orator, lawyer, philanthropist, scholar, writer, continues in firm health, although eighty Winters are upon him and all his cotemporaries—Moore, Scarlett, Jeffrey, Sydney Smith, Canning, Peel, Melbourne, Romilly—are in their graves. He had by his marriage with Miss Spaking but one child, and that a daughter now dead, so he is childless. I like to see these great men childless, for then I am certain the world shall not be pained by the sight of a worthless fellow tottering under a great name which he is unable to bear.

— A gentieman of Bosten has made an offer to the

not be pained by the sight of a worthless fellow tottering under a great name which he is unable to bear.

— A gentieman of Boaton has made an offer to the corporation of Harvard College of the sum of \$50,000, the moome of which is to be used for the preservation and increase of Agassiz's wonderful museum; that he refuses to have any part expended on a building, or in salaries; and also refuses to have his name connected with it. This last provision is in order that the rest of the plan, which is absolutely essential, at least so far as the building is concerned, may be carried out by others—perhaps by the State."

— The Executors of the Hon, Henry L. Ellsworth's will are Prof. Goodrich and Henry White of New-Haven, Elizur Goodrich and H. K. W. Welsh of Hartford, W. S. Peckham of Indiana. They are to secure to his children, Henry W. Ellsworth and Mrs. Resewell Smith, \$25,000, and to the heirs of his son Edward a like sum; to his wife an annuity of \$1,500; to the Boston Tract Society, the Home Missions, the American Colorization Society and the Bible Society, \$1,000 each. The rest and residue of his estate goes for the benefit of Yale College—to be invested, it is reported, in scholarships. It is quite uncertain how much Yale will receive. If it gets \$100,000, it will be as much as most of its friends anticipate.

ARREST FOR POST-OFFICE ROBBERY.—Late on Saturday night John Mahar of Mechanicaville, Saratoga County, was brought to this city in custody of Special Post-Office Agent Holbrook and Deputy U. S. Marshal Townsend, charged with having robbed the mails at the Mechanicaville Post-Office.

For three or four years past the mail route between this city and Fort Edward, via Mechanicaville, Stillwater and Schuylerville, has been exceedingly unfortunate in respect to the transmission of money and other valuable letters, and notwithstanding repeated efforts have been made by the officers in the employ of the Post-Office Department to ascertain where and by whom these depredations were committed, nothing of a conclusive or satisfactory nature has been ascertaized until now. We understand that all the Post-Offices on the route have in turn been asspected, by whom these depredations were committed, nothing of a conclusive or satisfactory nature has been ascertained until now. We understand that all the Post-Offices on the route have in turn been suspected, including the Troy office. Robberies of the boldest kind would take place for days in succession, but no sooner would a Special Agent get upon the ground than they would suddenly cease, and all would go smoothly for weeks perhaps. Mr. Holbrook, the experienced Agent of the Department, tried his hasd on several occasions, working faithfully for weeks, as we are informed, but with no better success than had attended the labors of his efficient associates. For a time his suspicions settled down upon the Mechanica-ville effice, and it was whispered that the wardrobe of the Postmaster's daughter, a young lady of intelligence and gentical appearance, having the chief management of that office, was too tashicaable and expensive for the small earnings afforded by her humble position. Careful investigation in the right quarter, however, and frequent experiments, entirely dissipated that theory, and the Agent's calculations were once me re all affoat.

About the 1st of last September the losses suddenly ceased, and did not breek out again till about the middle of last month, and soon after Mr. H. returned to the route, and once more commenced his secret investigations. He finally discovered that certain New-York letter packages made up at Schnylerville and Stillwater, were certainly stopped at Mechanicaville, the letters rifled of whatever they contained of value, carefully resealed, and on the following day, mailed for New York. Beside the young lady in question, and the Postmaster, one other person about that office could have access to the mails occasionally, and he was a journeyman shoemaker in the employ of the Postmaster, by the name of John Mahar.

It was now accrtained that Mahar had been absent most of the time since meake a canaderable payment on some real estate, previously purchased in Machanicaville, the had

Mr. Holbrock laid his plans accordingly. On Thursday evening last several New-York packages, after passing Stillwater a felty, at pped at Mechanica-ville, held over, and returned to the mail of Friday. The arrest was not effected, however, for certain legal respons, until Saturday evening. A careful search of Mahar's residence fornished ample proof that he was the right man.

Mahar's fernicular that the right man.

Hundreds of citizens will be rejoiced to learn that the great annoyance and loss to which they had been so long subjected upon this route—thanks to the persevering energy of the Post-Office Department, have at length been traced to their true source.

[Troy Wait.

HEAVY VERDICT .- The case of Curn vs. Beach, an Heavy Validet.—The case of Quan values action instituted in Cincinnati for the recovery of damages for alleged malpractice, was corminated by a verdict of \$15,000 for the plaintiff. The amount of damages claimed was \$75,000, and it having been permitted to come in as a part of the plaintiff sevidence that the defendant was worth \$150,000, the Jury having been out some hours, decided to mulct him is a ing been out some hours, decided to make him in literal title of the sum. All the medical witnesses concurred in the opinion that the is as mean of the fra-ture in the first place was neskillful and improper, as that the amputation was a bungling place of batchery